



THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL

Dedicated to the maintenance of peace, good order and domestic tranquility in our Community and in our State and to the preservation of our States' Rights.

Vol. I, No. 2

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITIZENS' COUNCILS, NOVEMBER, 1955

Jackson, Miss.

To All Citizens' Council Members

ORGANIZATION OF A LOCAL CITIZENS' COUNCIL

By R. B. Patterson

The incentive to organize a Citizens' Council must come from within the Community itself. Certain leading citizens must decide that they need a local organization in order that their community can do its part to protect itself and to unite with their State and their section of the country in destroying the monster of integration that threatens our Nation.

One of the local leaders must take it upon himself to call a meeting of from ten to twenty Community leaders. Advantages of a local organization are discussed and a vote taken as to whether or not this group should organize. A Temporary Chairman is elected, a meeting date is set for the next week and each man present is told to bring several of his friends who are sympathetic towards the movement to the next meeting. A nominating committee should be appointed from this group to have a satisfactory slate of officers to present for election at the second meeting.

At the second meeting, a speaker can address the gathering, telling them of the erroneous doctrines behind the "Black Monday" decision of the Supreme Court and further stress the need for local, state and regional organization.

The group can next elect permanent officers to include Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, and a Board of Directors. The Chairman and Directors can appoint the four committees as follows:

1. Information and Education
2. Legal Advisory
3. Membership and Finance
4. Political and Elections

In rural counties it might be better to have a countywide organization with directors from each small district who could call a meeting in their precincts or areas. In large cities it might be better to organize by precinct. In counties with two or three large cities it might be better to form two or three or more separate councils. This, of course, will vary according to the population and geographical layout of the county.

In Mississippi prominent, level headed, courageous leadership has been found in each instance, and the members that belong to our Councils come from every walk of life. Every man who is a patriotic law-abiding American who loves his state and nation should be proud to take part in this movement.

After local units have organized they can, of course, elect a County Chairman to represent the county in the State Association.

FRATERNITY FAILS TO LIFT COLOR BAR

State Times

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (UP)—A move to eliminate the "white only" membership requirement from the Kappa Sigma fraternity constitution failed by only 40 votes of a total of 413 ballots at the organization's annual meeting yesterday.

Northern and Western delegates, proposing the amendment, said chapters of the fraternity might be banned at some state colleges and universities if the racial requirement was kept.



The High Court's Second Mistake

The Richmond News Leader

A great deal has been written over these past 16 months about the massive error committed by the United States Supreme Court in May 1954. In its two decisions of May 17, the court threw away the Tenth Amendment, rewrote the Fourteenth Amendment, and usurped the prerogatives of Congress in administration of the District of Columbia. The court abandoned the established precedents of 58 years, turned its back on lawbooks, and went to a left-wing Swedish sociologist for testimony to support its legislative enactment. The magnitude of this lawless decision is not yet fully grasped.

But relatively little has been said of the court's second mistake, which was a mistake in tactics. When the court decided to impose upon the South what Mr. Myrdal imagined was good for the South, it decided to delay the full impact of its opinion. First the court would stab us in the back, a year later it would shoot us in the head. It would be less painful that way. The idea was that over a period of 12 months, opposition to segregated schools would calm down; we were to have a cooling off period; we would be soothed and lulled into an easy compliance.

It is evident now that the court's slick strategy has misfired. Far from calming down, opposition is growing daily more resolute. Far from cooling off, the heat of resentment grows more intense.

In September of 1954, the opponents of integration could not possibly have rallied 2,000 persons to a meeting in Norfolk. Yet last Thursday night, far more than 2,000 turned out to jam the Norfolk Auditorium in a demonstration against mixed schools. This meeting was called by the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, which now has 30 organized chapters in Virginia and a membership of 5,000 persons. Within the next few weeks, other chapters will be established in Brunswick, Louisa and Culpeper.

The same story is developing throughout the South. In Mississ-

sippi, Citizens Councils are providing a powerful counter-force against the well-disciplined NAACP. In South Carolina, Citizens Councils have come into being in most of the counties with heavy Negro population. In Tennessee, the Federation for Constitutional Government, sparked by Professor Donald Davidson, of Vanderbilt University, is offering leadership of the highest stature.

The "year of grace" has proved to be just that, though in not quite the way the court envisioned. It has accorded the South an opportunity to pass new laws, and to establish a new legal defense against invasion of State and local responsibilities. More than this, the year has provided an opportunity for the South to learn a little something—though a liberal Washington press has struggled manfully to conceal the truth—of what massive integration can mean in terms of educational levels and social problems. The white parents of the District have had to learn this the hard way—and they have fled into Arlington by the thousands. This Fall, Washington's schools are 63 per cent colored—a startling gain of two full percentage points in a single year. White parents remaining in the District are grouping themselves in ever tighter residential lines.

We begin to take heart.

At the cost of God knows what bloodshed and bitterness, the court might possibly have imposed its legislation upon a stunned and leaderless South in the Fall of 1954. The Fall of 1955 finds us much better equipped to resist. We still have far too many separate organizations seeking the same aims; we still lack leadership in too many places. But day by day, the opposition to mixed schools is growing stronger and more effective.

We can say now to the NAACP that it will have to fight a hundred times harder for every inch of ground that it gains; and we can say to the Supreme Court, with more than mere bravado, the South has just begun to fight.

Private Citizens Formed Citizens Councils

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of three articles, which were carried on the front pages of the Charleston, S. C., News and Courier, after an on-the-spot survey of Citizens' Councils in Mississippi by the editor.

By THOMAS R. WARING

Editor of *The News and Courier*

JACKSON, Sept. 15 (Special)—The men who formed the Citizens' Councils in Mississippi are private, patriotic citizens. While they are molders of public opinion, they take no part in politics as a group. Nor are they led by politicians. But they are forming the kind of parade the politicians are proud to lead once it is on the march.

What kind of men are heading this movement, with an enrollment already numbering more than 60,000?

Here in Jackson, where the local Council has 1,100 members, the leaders are pillars of the community. They are the kind that run the chamber of commerce and the Community Chest, serve as officers of churches and do the civic chores in every town worthy of the name.

Among the directors are bankers, lawyers, and a surgeon; real estate and insurance men; a cotton broker and a bond broker, an automobile dealer, an advertising man and a wholesale merchant. The chairman is a funeral director and the vice chairman sells road machinery.

Local councils—263 in number at the latest count—have formed a state association with an office in Jackson. Two men are giving full time to the movement. They are Robert B. Patterson, a planter of Winona, and William J. Simmons of Jackson, formerly a manufacturers' agent until he took over the management of the Jackson office. Both have made scores of speeches, though neither had previous experience in that line. Both are under 40; both are dedicated to the cause of racial segregation, states rights and the Southern way of life.

Patterson, still in his early 30's, was football captain at Mississippi A. & M. and a paratrooper in World War II. He is married and has three children. Simmons, educated in Mississippi and abroad, served with the British army. He married a girl from Greenville, S. C., and they have two children.

Judge Brady

These two men with the help of clerks, handle the large correspondence and other details of organization. One of the founders and most articulate spokesmen is Judge Thomas Pickens Brady of Brookhaven. A native of Mississippi with South Carolina ancestry, Brady is a state circuit judge. He was educated at Lawrenceville, Yale and Michigan. He has traveled and is widely read. He has a flow of eloquence and a gift for writing that have found expression in dozens of addresses and a book, "Black Monday." This book is a powerful indictment of the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, and of enforcing racial theories by judicial edict.

Strongly as these men feel on the subject of race, they have no sympathy with the Ku Klux Klan nor any other order favoring violence and oppression. They are in no sense architects of an American Fascist movement. Rather they are firm supporters of the Republic and of Jeffersonian democracy.

How do they propose to get around the Supreme Court decree that races shall not be separated

in the public schools? For one thing, they insist on handling local affairs through local government. By sounding public opinion, they strengthen state officials in firm and orderly conduct. They also serve as a safety valve to prevent outbreak of violence while lawful means are being found to combat integration.

"Violence," Mr. Patterson said, "is caused by frustration. The average man dislikes violence. He knows that segregation in which he strongly believes, has been upset in the South by 250,000 members of the NAACP against the wishes of 40 million white Southerners. If he is convinced that he can protect his interests by lawful means, he loses his frustration."

State Sovereignty

It was the Citizens Councils, Mr. Patterson says, that helped to put the state legislature in a frame of mind to appropriate \$116 million for school construction, much of it for improving Negro schools. He cited specific instances in which cool heads from the councils prevented mob action.

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Realistic

Since November of 1953, Mr. Patterson has made 500 speeches. The day of this interview, he received 76 letters, about 30 of which came from South Carolina. Inquiries pour in from many states and even some foreign countries. In the last year the state association has spent \$25,000—contributed largely in small sums from the various councils. There are no donors of lavish grants such as have been given the forces of integration.

"We must be realistic," Mr. Patterson said in underscoring the need for organization. "The NAACP will stop at nothing."

Fourteen men started the Citizens Councils at a meeting in Indianola in July of 1954. They worked out aims, purposes and mode of operating.

"The idea for the four committees was born," says the association's annual report: "Membership and finance, legal advisory, political and elections, information and education. Within the scope of these four fields of activity lie the real heart and muscle of the Citizens' Councils. The idea of solid and unified backing of circuit clerks, sheriffs and local and state officials in the proper discharge of their sworn duties was worked out. The concept of assembling non-political community leaders into a unified body to provide the best thinking on the local level, dealing with local problems, became deeply rooted."

Growth

As the word spread—much of it by mouth through the towns and countryside of this agricultural state—the organization mushroomed. The response is proof of the movement's popularity. It has given the opposition a sharp setback. It has put strength and confidence into the hands of Mississippi's own officials to carry out the wishes of the people.



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W. J. SIMMONS.....Editor

The Citizens' Council is not responsible for the return of unsolicited articles, manuscripts or other materials submitted for possible publication. All such matter should be accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope if a return of such material is desired.

RESPONSE TO FIRST ISSUE

It may be of interest to our readers to know that 125,000 copies of the October issue of THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL were distributed, and requests are still being received for bulk shipments.

Lacking the normal channels available to commercial newspapers, and having no funds for advertising, the circulation problem confronting THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL was unique.

The entire job was accomplished through the splendid cooperation of organization leaders throughout the South on the state and local levels.

Response to THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL has been active from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and from the Far West and New England to Florida.

Our particular thanks go to the Congressional District Chairmen and County Chairmen in Mississippi, to the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties in Virginia, to the Patriots of North Carolina, to the South Carolina Citizens' Councils, to the Georgia States' Rights Councils, to the Alabama Citizens' Council, to the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government, to the Tennessee Society For The Maintenance of Segregation, to the Louisiana Citizens' Councils, to the Arkansas Citizens' Councils, and to the Texas Citizens' Councils.

The warm support of certain distinguished and eminent Southern newspaper editors, writers and radio commentators is highly indicative of the growing awareness among our finest analysts that the imperative need now is for the South to ORGANIZE.

Finance Chairman's Request

From the very beginning your State Office has been and is now operating on a day-to-day basis. How so much has been accomplished is a mystery to me. It speaks well for the patriotism and patience of our Executive Secretary.

Your directors request and urge that all Councils, beginning with January 1, 1956, put their membership on a calendar year basis; collect all dues in November and remit to the State Office at least \$1.00 for each member of each Council. Some Councils, appreciating the great work being done at the state level—and most of the work is being done there—have passed resolutions to remit \$2.00 per member. It is hoped that other Councils will do likewise.

If we can get in these dues, all of them, not later than December 1, 1955, we will then know what we have to work with and can budget ourselves accordingly.

Frankly, we must get organized

on a business-like basis. Our cause is too vital to have to be worried about whether we can pay salaries and expenses for next week or next month, as has been the case heretofore.

It is the world's tragedy that anyone starting a movement like ours has to battle all the way for funds, whereas anyone starting a left-wing movement advocating mongrelization can get all the financial aid and publicity required. Our fight is moving upstream, and although its progress is slow, this progress is, nevertheless, definite.

Each Council will be sent sufficient 1956 membership cards. These cards are in three parts, one for member, one for local Council, and one for the State Office, and they are numbered. This will be a much better record for all concerned and in addition, the State Office will have the actual name of every member in Mississippi.

ELLETT LAWRENCE, Finance Chairman

Life Magazine Can Quote Scripture For Own Purpose

By NICHOLAS STANFORD
A Special Writer

NEW YORK.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Nicholas Stanford is the pen name of a professional writer who lives in the suburbs of Philadelphia and works in New York. He is a reputable citizen who has first hand knowledge of the conditions about which he writes.

The pen name is necessary to protect him from reprisals for describing conditions which are taboo in the Northern press.

The devil can quote Scripture for his purpose, and so can Life Magazine.

Life's cold venomous hatred of the South and all things Southern recently took the form of an editorial, "In Memoriam: Emmett Till."

Says Life: "Emmett Till was a child. One of the South's traditions is the religion of Jesus, Who said: 'But whomsoever shall offend one of these little ones which believe in Me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea.'

Here a factual observation is in order. Emmett Till was not a child. He was a teen-ager and, to judge from published photographs, a husky one. He was old enough to make improper advances. He was old enough, according to his own boast, to have "been with white women before."

His advances alarmed Mrs. Milam to the point of running to her car for a gun. (Those who from the start suspected the wire services were not telling the whole story in calling the provocation a "wolf whistle" were confirmed when Mrs. Milam took the stand).

Till was old enough to accompany his "passes" with an obscenity which Mrs. Milam refused to repeat.

All these things are part of the depressingly familiar pattern of Negro teen-ager behavior which is making New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities unsafe and unfit to live in.

They are not, however, strictly speaking, the actions of a "child."

"No righteous man," says Life, the righteous newsmagazine with a big circulation built on sensationalism and sexy pictures, "can condone a brutal murder."

Very true. It was unfortunate that the murder occurred. It was unfortunate that young Till didn't keep his hands to himself. It was unfortunate that the case happened in Mississippi, a favorite whipping-boy of the "liberals" who write the big-circulation newsmagazines, rather than in New York City where any crime, however violent, is forgotten in three days.

But to portray the late Emmett Till as an innocent dewy-eyed babe is to overstep the bounds of accuracy to a degree unusual even for Life Magazine.

In the Scriptural passage quoted by Life's editorial writer there is a significant qualification: "... those little ones which believe in Me." Believers are taught to be respectful toward their elders, and to leave others persons' wives alone. Had Emmett Till followed these precepts he would be alive today.

Life's crocodile tears flow on: "He went, and was slain. In the dark night of this deed his childish cries for mercy fell on deaf ears." And so forth.

All this is superb tear-jerking emotionalism which compels a sort of grudging admiration, even if one despises the bias and prejudice which inspired it.

When William Blankenship, Jr., a white Protestant boy of Till's age, was shot to death last spring as a result of the teenage race warfare raging in the East Bronx, his "childish cries for mercy" likewise fell on deaf ears. Odd that Life Magazine at that time did not go on record with an equally flaming editorial on race antagonism in the Bronx.

The corollary to NAACP activi-

ties would have been for the Mississippi Citizens' Councils to demand that the Department of Justice "investigate" race conditions in the East Bronx.

A Mississippi delegation might also have attended the Blankenship trial, displayed the Confederate flag and sounded the Rebel Yell.

No such thing occurred, the attitude of Mississippi being, apparently, that it is happy to manage its own affairs and let the rest of the nation do likewise.

Unfortunately this is a sentiment not reciprocated in New York City, from whence emanate, with one or two exceptions, all magazines of national circulation.

The fierce unremitting hostility of New York City toward the south is puzzling, since it exists with no apparent provocation. But that it exists is undeniable.

"Sleep well, Emmett Till," says Life Magazine ominously, "you will be avenged!"

By whom? Surely Life Magazine is not about to launch a punitive expedition against the State of Mississippi, its sedentary be-spectacled authors at right-shoulder-arms, its flat-heeled lady "researchers" serving as a women's army corps.

Not at all. It is far easier, and in the long run just as effective, by means of half-truths and malicious distortions of fact, to poison the nation's mind against Mississippi.

VIRGINIA ORGANIZES

"I am glad to have been one of the first to join the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties. I consider this a fine organization.

"The tides of executive, legislative and judicial invasion and control of state and individual conduct will never cease until the people, goaded beyond endurance, turn upon their reforming tormentors, demand a halt, and then enforce it. The fundamental principles laid down in our Constitution and Bill of Rights are the definitions and axioms of a free society, and are cherished by all good Virginians and Americans. These principles should serve as a rebuke and a stumbling-block to those who tear at us, both from within and from without. I hope that our Virginia people may now see the dangers confronting them and unite in this or some other similar organization to overcome the forces of evil, which apparently are determined to destroy our American way of life, and substitute in its place a totalitarian form of government."

September 12, 1955
(signed) Wm. M. Tuck
5th District, Virginia
Congress of the United States

"Very frankly, I do not believe the salvation of the American people lies in the hands of those who hold public office; it lies in the hands of the American people who, if they are to save themselves, must arise and put a stop to the power we are placing in the hands of our leaders." —J. Bracken Lee, Governor of Utah.

Slander From Chicago

NAACP Sows Seeds Of Hate

State Times

The Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has asked for occupation of Mississippi by Federal troops.

It would take colossal stupidity or brutal calculation to make such a request. NAACP leaders are not stupid, however simple and misinformed many of their followers may be.

Troops are needed in Mississippi, the NAACP resolution said, to halt a "wave of terror, intimidation and lynching of Negroes" in the state. The statement shows a callous disregard for the truth.

No sensible person denies there is some racial tension in Mississippi. As long as two races exist side by side, each subject to being incited by extremists found in both, there will be some tension.

At this difficult time, calmer heads are constantly and effectively at work for the preservation of order. The present situation cannot by any stretch of the imagination be termed a wave of terror.

Negroes by the hundreds of thousands walk Mississippi's streets, trade in its stores and attend its schools in perfect freedom and security.

There have been acts of violence but they have been unrelated misdeeds of individuals, not lynchings. Each has been condemned as the taking of human life is always condemned.

The charges were phrased in words as inflammatory as a fanatical mind could devise. They were intended, not to add weight to the ridiculous demand of the resolution, but to insult a state and to degrade it in the eyes of those who don't know the truth.

The NAACP knows full well there isn't the slightest possibility, or the slightest need, Federal troops being sent into Mississippi. Why, then, the resolution? What other purpose could be served?

It is entirely possible the continued slandering misconstructions of the NAACP will incite some further violence in Mississippi, and violence by others, of course,

is the NAACP's stock in trade. Every such act is a log added to the fire by which the NAACP hopes to force federal action of one sort or another in the field of inter-racial relations. It is an organization devoted to causes, but devoid of humane consideration of the individual. It wants the form of political and economic equality for the Negro, among other aims; it doesn't care who is hurt in the process.

There is a mighty field of opportunity open to an organization which would truly dedicate itself to the "advancement of colored people." Negroes need continuing help in their progress toward better standards of morality and health and responsibility. They need better trained leadership among their own people, and sustained support from all their friends.

In its bitter campaign to gain immediate objectives, the NAACP disregards the foundations upon which progress of any sort must be based. The seed it sows means it will reap a harvest of hate, not only for itself but for the whole Negro race.

If there is racial tension in Mississippi, the NAACP's irresponsible statements have contributed to it; if there is progress toward solution of tremendous problems facing all the people of Mississippi, it will have been made in spite of this organization.

I regret to say that the course of the Supreme Court of the United States in recent years has been such as to cause me to ponder the question whether fidelity to fact ought not to compel us to remove from the portal of the building which houses it the majestic words: "Equal Justice Under the Law," and to substitute for them the superscription: "Not Justice Under The Law, But Justice According to the Personal Notions of the Temporary Occupants of This Building."

—Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., of North Carolina

Politics Versus Security

The Clarion-Ledger

For the first time since World War Two, the U. S. Navy has been forced to request draftees, 10,000 in number, to fill depleted ranks in that armed forces branch. Official reason for this unusual request is that men who enlisted for the Korean War are now leaving in large numbers. However, there may be a far different and more serious explanation.

Recently, the Army and Navy both have experienced difficulties in securing desired numbers of voluntary enlistments. Despite elaborate campaigns, increased pay and other substantial inducements, the nation's youth seems markedly hesitant to join either branch of service.

Real reason for this recruiting lag, many qualified observers believe, is that a powerful undercurrent of resentment exists toward the administration's policy of indiscriminately mixing the races without regard for the wishes of those affected. In this connection, it should be remembered that our armed forces have traditionally derived their substantial peace-time strength from white youngsters of the South.

While such matters never gain the public spotlight, there are reports of widespread dissatisfaction with the new racial integration policies of president Eisenhower and his politically-minded advisors. Despite strenuous and imaginative propaganda to the contrary, the new departure in personnel mixing is said to be provoking considerable ill feeling. Southerners and Northerners alike resent being lorded over by some Negro non-coms and officers who sometimes choose ill-considered ways of asserting their racial equality and demonstrating authority to those under them.

All signs indicate the distress-

ing fact that our armed forces are having trouble maintaining adequate strength through recruitment programs. In New Orleans the other day, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Albert Pratt expressed concern over the serious shortage of Navy personnel. Other service branches are similarly concerned.

To curry favor with the NAACP, leftwingers and militant minority pressure groups, the administration has adopted a racial integration policy which could seriously impair or even destroy armed forces morale. As a soldier, General Eisenhower vigorously opposed racial integration. He realized from experience and observation that it was impractical, unnecessary and undesirable. His views in this respect are a matter of official record.

However, President Eisenhower has reversed his own mature judgment. As a politician, racial integration in the armed forces has a powerful appeal to a leader who once condemned it. President Eisenhower now favors what General Eisenhower once fought.

While extremely reluctant to do so, one might conclude that our Commander in Chief favors politics above security.

The national defense demands that our armed forces be maintained at proper strength. To do so, politics must be eliminated completely. This necessarily includes the short-sighted and political motivated policy of race mixing. Having sown the seeds of discord, the administration may well reap harvest of impaired morale unless steps are speedily taken to remedy the damage. Otherwise, the administration must be prepared to accept the inevitable consequences.

Report On Citizen's Council Movement In South Carolina

By M. H. SASS, Columbia, S. C.

The Citizens' Council movement in South Carolina, although only two months old, is already well on its way.

To date there are some thirty odd councils, with the establishment of others expected in the near future.

To the little town of Ellerbe in Orangeburg County belongs the distinction of being the birthplace of the State's first Citizens' Council. The Ellerbe council was formed in mid-August of 1955, shortly after the receipt by local school officials of an NAACP integration petition. Once the ice had been broken at Ellerbe, councils soon began appearing all over the lower part of the State.

Only a few days after the founding of the Ellerbe body, a development took place which gave great impetus to the establishment of Citizens' Councils and to the State's anti-integration movement in general.

"COMMITTEE OF 52"

This was the presentation to the Gressette Committee (the State legislative committee on school segregation) of a pro-segregation resolution signed by fifty-two South Carolinians. This group, now known as the "Committee of 52" and including in its number some of the outstanding business, agricultural, and religious leaders of South Carolina, was a decisive factor in breaking down the seeming apathy which had in general prevailed up to that time. Its resolution, the first important expression of statewide opinion, was widely publicized through news stories and paid newspaper advertising, and was responded to not only by thousands of individual endorsements but also by the mushrooming spread of Citizens' Councils.

Another outstanding factor in the success of the council move-

ment has been the active support and assistance rendered by S. E. Rogers of Summerton, one of the attorneys who argued the now-famous Clarendon County case before the U. S. Supreme Court. Mr. Rogers has personally helped to organize twenty or more local councils.

Orangeburg County heads the roster in number of local groups, with its nine individual councils thoroughly covering the county. Next comes Williamsburg with seven. Clarendon, Florence, and Darlington also are strongly organized. Other counties represented are Bamberg, Calhoun, Fairfield, Lee, Charleston, Beaufort, Allendale, and Dorchester.

STATES' RIGHTS LEAGUES

In addition, there are in several counties organizations known as States' Rights Leagues. Recent reports indicate that these groups, which have performed valuable service in their respective counties—some of them, in fact, antedated by many months the State's first Citizens' Council—are changing their designations to Citizens' Councils. (The Darlington County States' Rights League, for example, has already announced that it is sponsoring the district-by-district formation of Citizens' Councils in that county and that it will itself merge into the council movement.)

STATE ASSOCIATION

The South Carolina councils are at the present time in the process of completing their statewide organization. At a joint meeting of the steering committee of the Committee of 52 and the heads of local Citizens' Councils, held in Columbia on October 10, a constitution drafted by Attorney S. E. Rogers and generally similar to that of the Mississippi Association was adopted with minor changes. This constitution pro-

Publications Available

May be ordered from Citizens' Councils, Winona, Miss.
Black Monday—Judge Tom P. Brady's Book.....\$1.00

Pamphlets

A Christian View on Segregation—An address by Rev. G. T. Gillespie, D.D., President Emeritus of Belhaven College, Jackson, Mississippi, before the Synod of Mississippi of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S.—\$6.00 per hundred.

Conflicting Views on Segregation—Reprints of a Series of letters between Dr. D. M. Nelson, President of Mississippi College, Clinton, Mississippi, and an unnamed alumnus—\$6.00 per hundred.

A Review of Black Monday—An address by Judge Tom P. Brady of the Fourteenth Circuit Court District, made to the Indianola Citizens' Council.—\$5.00 per hundred.

The Citizens' Council—Its aims, objectives, and plan of organization.—\$3.00 per hundred.

Recommended

The Cult of Equality—by Stuart O. Landry, Pelican Publishing Co., 305 Chartres, New Orleans. \$3.00.

My Old Kentucky Home, Good Night—by W. E. Debnar, 1313 Williamson Drive, Raleigh, N. C. \$1.00.

You and Segregation—by Herman E. Talmadge, Vulcan Press, Inc., 401 Fourth St., S. W., Birmingham, Ala. \$1.00 (paper) \$2.50 (cloth).

SOME CHOICE QUOTATIONS FROM AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIST BOOKLET PUBLISHED BY WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK, TITLED "THE NEGROES IN A SOVIET AMERICA":

"No white worker is deserving of the name of Communist unless he constantly carries on a struggle against every manifestation of race prejudice among the workers . . ."

"A Soviet Government must confer greater benefits upon the Negroes than upon the whites for the Negroes have started with less. This is the real test of equality. This is the only way that the basis for real equality can be established . . ."

"Any act of discrimination or of prejudice against a Negro will become a crime under the revolutionary law. The basis of race prejudice will no longer exist because capitalism will no longer exist . . . Then it will no longer be a question of wiping out the basis for such prejudice, but of merely obliterating the remnants . . . To the first generation of new Soviet Americans, race prejudice and discrimination will appear like a horrible disease of a past age . . ."

NAACP Plans For Police State Revealed

From Augusta Courier

The NAACP and other radical organizations have bills pending before Congress seeking to send state officials and the people of the South who oppose the Supreme Court decision on segregation to jail.

Judge D. A. Rose, Chairman of the National Civil Rights Committee of the Antidefamation League of B'nai B'rith, appeared before a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee of the House on Wednesday, July 27, 1955 and said:

"These Acts undertake to punish state officials and conspiracies by private individuals to deprive persons of their rights, privileges and immunities secured under our federal Constitution and laws."

Rose Admits Objective

Under cross examination by Congressman E. L. Forrester of Georgia, Judge Rose finally admitted that the object of the legislation was to send to jail state officials and individuals who abolish their public school systems in order to avoid the Supreme Court decision forcing a mixing of the races.

Below we quote verbatim the questions propounded by Congressman Forrester and the answers given by Judge Rose:

Mr. Forrester. Yes. You said:

"By strengthening the old Civil Rights Act, Congress could make it crystal-clear that wilful violation of the right of school children to equality of education without segregation is a federal offense."

As I understand the witness, he is recommending that in instances

vides that the name of the central body shall be "Association of Citizens' Councils of South Carolina" and calls for organization on a territorial basis. Once this statewide body has completed its organization, a rapid increase in the number of local councils is likely.

The Citizens' Council movement in South Carolina has been well received by press and public alike. Among the white population at least, there has been virtually no sign of opposition. When the councils were first beginning to spring up in this State, one white church group issued a somewhat hostile resolution (a co-author of which was subsequently transferred at the request of his congregation); since that time, however,

there has been almost no criticism from white sources and in fact several ministers, both white and Negro, have issued statements favoring segregation.

like this a person could be prosecuted for a criminal offense?

Judge Rose. That is right.

Mrs. Forrester. I would like to ask the witness what he means there by saying:

"Such an amendment would discourage the vigilante groups that have sprung up in certain quarters for the purpose of defying the law of the land by pressure and intimidation."

Judge Rose. Well, shortly after the Supreme Court decision, the Congressman knows that there arose many vigilante groups in the country that are trying to bring about defiance of the law and that are discouraging integration in public school system of colored and white children. I think legislation of this type would not only put a quietus on such groups but would discourage them.

Judge Rose. I think it is important to have Federal legislation to tell these people that Congress intends to implement the decision of the Supreme Court. These vigilante groups are now trying to discourage by pressure and intimidation and other means, particularly in the South, the carrying out of the Supreme Court decision.

Mr. Forrester. You feel you have a right before the Supreme Court decision to encourage anything you wanted to, but now under the Supreme Court decision you would make it a Federal offense for anybody who did not agree with you?

Judge Rose. No sir. I think everybody had a right to try to carry out in reality the spirit of the Constitution. Now that the Supreme Court has spoken, and spoken with unanimity, the groups that disagree with the Supreme Court decision should not be permitted to adopt any subterfuge or evasive methods to avoid carrying out the decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Forrester. Suppose a State should abolish its public school system. Do you advocate legislation whereunder that would be an offense?

Judge Rose. Yes, sir.

Mr. Forrester. In other words, you would deprive the States of being able to have any control whatever over their school systems?

Judge Rose. I would deprive the States of trying to get around the Supreme Court decision by these means.

Mr. Forrester. I want to find out from you, are you advocating legislation whereunder a State would be deprived of its right to

determine for itself whether it would have a public or a private school system?

Judge Rose. If the purpose of the abolition is to circumvent the Supreme Court decision, Federal legislation, in my opinion, should be enacted preventing such action.

Mr. Forrester. I am talking of regardless what the purpose is.

Judge Rose. I think it is important that the motivation be taken into consideration.

Mr. Forrester. How would you demonstrate what the motive was?

Judge Rose. If a public school system had been in existence for a considerable period of time with vigorous support on the part of the State and its citizenry on a segregated basis, and if the Supreme Court should decide such segregation is a violation of our Constitution, and by mere coincidence of time there should be a decision of the State to abolish the public school system, the conclusions are inevitable, and I think such action would be in direct contravention of the Supreme Court decision and the law of the land.

Mr. Forrester. Then you would advocate a law, a Federal law, that would prevent a State from abolishing its public school system. It is just as simple as that.

Judge Rose. No, it is not that simple. The purpose may be simple, but I think if the basic purpose of the abolition is to accomplish that purpose, there should be a law to prevent that.

Mr. Forrester. Let me see if I understand you correctly. Every State of the United States has a public school system?

Judge Rose. That is right.

Mr. Forrester. And has had for some time?

Judge Rose. That is right.

Mr. Forrester. So what you are saying is that if a State had a public school system for a number of years before the Supreme Court decision, if they should abolish the public school system now you would hold that was a subterfuge to circumvent the Supreme Court decision and you would make it a Federal offense?

Judge Rose. Under the circumstances I have outlined, yes.

Communism is socialism. Lenin merely changed the name in Russia to distinguish the vigorous movement in Russia from the more or less lethargic movements throughout Europe.

(John T. Flynn)

Rebel Yell For "Ole Miss"

BY HOLMES ALEXANDER
McNaught Syndicate
Washington, D. C.

JACKSON, Miss.—Next time I unlimber my portable artillery I may be in another state—and in another mood—but right now I've got one long Rebel Yell for "Ole Miss."

Here is a sovereign state which boldly takes arms against its sea of trouble and, by opposing, seeks to end it. Racial relations are the chief cause of the trouble. Anybody can sit in the corner with his moral compromises or can bow his neck to what is rational, what is inevitable. Anybody can—but can not and still be a true Mississippian. Down here they don't play the game that way. White folks down here are for white supremacy.

Tha' attitude of no-compromise, no-appeasement, no-apology, no-indecision-of-the-soul -in-torment, is a minority posture in our times. It is undoubtedly reactionary, it is possibly reprehensible—but, oh my soul, how refreshing!

Understand, "Ole Miss" is not without her foibles and even some Pecksniffery. Whatever the man's sincerity, I'm not much impressed by the Nordic who says that most Negro people really like segregation and believe that it's the best thing for both races. And I am not deeply convinced by the Negro who says that his people desire nothing more than the right to educational integration and that they'd waive the exercise of other rights.

Some truth, no doubt, lurks within each of these assertions, but neither one of them is impressive or convincing. Not for such occasional sophistry (which is far from being characteristic and typical) is "Ole Miss" to be celebrated, but for the fearless actions and forthright statements in behalf of her sovereign integrity as a republican form of government.

On May 17, 1954, the supreme court of the United States issued its decision against school segregation. Two months later, almost to the day, 14 men gathered at Indianola, Miss., and formed the first Citizens' Council, the basic unit of the non-violent, nonsecret resistance movement which is now the strongest popular force in the 11 Southern states. The membership drive in this state is launched in language which will not attract the fainthearted or the half-minded.

"If you believe there can be no compromise on the matter of segregation; if you believe that integration will bring evils of miscegenation; if you believe that social intermingling and miscegenation will be seriously detrimental to both races and to our civilization; if you realize that either Communist influences or economic pressure groups stand

behind every effort to invasion and miscegenation on the people of the South; if you believe in the rights of the sovereign states to handle their own internal affairs; if you realize that indifference, apathy and the inclination of some to accept desegregation as "inevitable" are our greatest enemies; if you are positively dedicated, in your own mind, to the preservation of segregation without equivocation or qualification; if you are ready and willing to do something positive about this very serious and present problem—then you should immediately join"

All such notices carry the names of the officers and directors of the Citizens' Council which distributes them, as well as the address and phone number of the headquarters. This is no Klan revival. It is no vigilante movement. The leaders are among the best men in the community. Great care is exercised to exclude or expel persons of rowdy reputation and behavior. The basic purpose, so stated, of these councils is "the maintenance of segregation by all legal and legitimate means."

The resistance movement has been called rebellion and civil disobedience and an attempt to retreat into the past. All this may be so. But the rebellion is not so much against our federal government as against the invisible authority of a one worldist government which seeks to gobble up our own. The disobedience is of the sort that Thomas Jefferson described as "obedience to God." And the retreat into the past looks more like a resolute refusal to fly from sacred and beloved ground.

One thing "Ole Miss" has surely done, better than most of her sisters in the Union — she has brought the very best people of her community into the practice of self-government. Hamilton called them the good, the rich and the wise. Jefferson, with equal approval, called them the aristocrats of "virtue and talent." This republican form of government, as the constitution names it, is not pure democracy. But neither is the political bosshead which runs many of our states with a lot less regard for the people. By and large, I believe, the kind of self-government that the founders intended still holds the fort in Mississippi.

There are no hopeless situations; there are only people who have grown hopeless about them.

—An.

"The history of liberty is the history of the limitations of governmental power, not the increase of it." (Woodrow Wilson)

Observations

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Great taboo can put individuals or a whole people off rocker in these times of much mental derangement.

A job for the sober and respectable Citizens' Councils could be stimulation of mental and spiritual health now in Mississippi and the South, health in appreciation of the fact that except on the race question we are not alone but leading a nation's grand march—economic, political, editorial, literary and spiritual.

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More than it needs to persuade its colored people of anything, the South may need now to muster its own soul for believing, for carrying on without surrender, for refusing a science as lodged in ideology and anti-Americanism as Senator Eastland has shown Gunnar Myrdal's to be, for denying religious leadership that steps out of religion's province into biology and police regulation.

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These states have been made psychopathic at times by poverty, ill health and trouble at home plus outside discrimination and misunderstanding. But today there is only one cloud in the sky. It is much bigger than a man's hand, of course, but we may blow it down with bugles like the Bards—

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The South needs to appear before both political conventions next year with representatives who are not delegates but who can speak its will for constitutional government and states' rights with a bargaining voice as loud as the NAACP's or the CIO's.

More and more it has seemed to this column that the makings of such a voice exist in the Citizens' Council, the States' Rights Associations and other organizations of top-drawer Southerners which the desegregation decision has brought about.

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Put them together, as suggested here, keep them sternly free of lunatics of the far right, and hotheads of the Klan, and they might speak as the South has not been spoken for since the Confederate War. With a man above political parties to lead them, the South's witching economic hour can be its witching political hour.

The balance of political power is here for the taking.

But it will not be taken by leaders who are party slaves, able to go only a limited distance.

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Hodding Carter to the contrary, the Citizens' Councils and States' Rights organizations have proved to be a force against vigilantes and violence. Without them, the Klan or a counterpart would be all over the South now. The provocation is sore, the urge swelling.

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The organizations are determined not to be taken by lunatics of the far right, either by American fascists and fanatics who always try to horn in on States' Rights Southerners. The movement in the South is no kin to them. It includes middle-of-the-road people and true liberals as well as conservatives.

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"ELIMINATE THE negative, accentuate the positive—

And don't fool with Mister In-Between!"

Hodding Carter has his technique of the negative down fine now.

Negatively up North he implies leave us alone down South and we'll come home, wagging our tails behind us. But we won't.

Negatively in the South he says—as at Coker College last week—"this, too, will pass away." But it won't, if we are inert like Hodding.

Mr. Carter's idea that legal obfuscation and delay can postpone desegregation indefinitely would come better from him if he did

TEXAS CITIZENS' COUNCILS NEWS BRIEFS

NEGROES PICKET FAIR

The Youth Group of the NAACP of Dallas picketed the State Fair gates on Negro Achievement Day, October 17, in protest against the fact that Negroes are not allowed in two concessions and also are not permitted to eat in the same restaurants on the grounds with whites.

The attempt boomeranged. Some three thousand more Negroes attended the Fair that day than on the same day last year, and considerable public resentment was aroused against the NAACP.

EASTLAND TO SPEAK

Arrangements are being perfected to have Sen. Jas. O. Eastland of Mississippi speak in Dallas, probably at a public dinner, in the near future. The affair is being promoted by the Texas Citizens Council, Dallas.

BURGES NAMED OFFICE MANAGER

Austin E. Burges of Dallas has been made office manager of the Texas Citizens Council of the same city. Mr. Burges, a former chamber of commerce manager, is the author of several books. The address of the office is 1125 Davis Building, Dallas.

"The Supreme Court decision is one of the most unwarranted and unjustified invasions of States Rights in the history of our country."—Governor Allan Shivers of Texas.

more to comfort and maintain a Southern determination which had been flagging our losing hope (until lately) in important quarters. He is too busy viewing the South with alarm in Northern periodicals to lend much of a hand for postponements which may or may not be indefinite, depending on how resolute the South continues to be.

Resolutions thus far is without benefit from Mr. Carter of anything but soap at home and sour face outside.

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"You and Segregation" (Vulcan Press) by former Gov. Herman E. Talmadge, is forceful, clear, unqualified, full of facts. The book may be disagreed with but it can never be called demagogic. Mr. Talmadge impressively associates the South's fight against federally imposed desegregation with the whole vital cause of constitutionalism and with what this writer has been calling the Second Principle of America, to wit, the principle that there shall be not only rule by majority but rule against majority.

The constitution is especially dear to Southerners because we are a minority people with a peculiar problem.

It exists to protect such people in such problems against the tyranny of 51 per cent.

When the Constitution itself comes to need protecting, as now, against a legislating Supreme Court, Mr. Talmadge is convinced that sovereignties reserved in the instrument for the states are sufficient if supported by a determined Southern people.

'Hate Ads' In N. Y. Press

By NICHOLAS STANFORD
A Special Writer

NEW YORK

"Hate ads" are back in the New York papers. From its inception in 1940, PM—a leftist newspaper sponsored by Marshall Field which is now out of business—incessantly crusaded about something or other. One such crusade was for the abolition of what it called "hate advertising," meaning hotel, resort and real estate ads in which the word "restricted" appeared.

PM's "hate ad" crusade was joined by the New York Post, almost as leftish as PM itself. Ted O. Thackery, then co-publisher of the Post, was publisher of PM (then known as The Daily Compass) when it finally expired in 1952.

The PM campaign was so great a success that today no advertiser would dare to use the word "restricted" in a hotel or real estate ad.

A euphemism for "restricted," however, had to be invented. With so many neighborhoods "going colored," as New Yorkers put it, the status of a neighborhood from the racial standpoint is one of the first things a prospective house buyer or tenant wants to know.

The euphemism is "inter-racial," meaning, a Negro neighbor-

hood. The New York Times does not yet accept ads using this phrase, though it does permit the description, "Good neighborhood," i. e., not yet "going colored."

"Inter-racial" ads do, however, appear in The Daily News and of all places—The New York Post.

A recent "inter-racial" ad in the Post began with these words: "If you like St. Albans . . ."

The point here is that St. Albans was one of the first towns on Long Island to begin "going colored." A man who moved out of St. Albans last spring said: "I had no choice. Negroes bought the houses on both sides of me. I've got a teen-age daughter to think about."

The PM crusade did not get as far as Philadelphia and the papers there were frank in their advertisements until quite recently. Mr. Annenberg Inquirer would have in its editorial section resounding statements on FEPC and "civil rights," while among the real estate ads would be any number along this line: "FOR SALE, COLOR-RED, G. I., No down payment," etc.

Around 1950-51 the NAACP began agitating for a change, and the word "mixed" or "mixed neighborhood" was substituted for "Colored." It works just as well, since everybody knows what it means.

Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) are the successors of the socialist movement in the United States, which died because it was too feeble—and I might add, too honest. (John T. Flynn)

We will find our most fertile field for infiltration of Marxism within the field of religion, because religious people are the most gullible and will accept almost anything if it is couched in religious terminology. (Lenin)

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